

## VOLUME 1 NUMBER 8

The modest young lady who refused to go into a rifle manufactory because some of the guns had no breeches, is spending a few days in this city.

Why is drunkenness like a washbowl?—Because it is a *base* sin (basin).



# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER.**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - AUGUST, 7

The New York Tribune, referring to the sudden disappearance of small coins, calls out lustily "change" and says: "We must have change." Yes, and we must have a change, or we shall all be ruined, financially, politically and morally.

The rebels have discharged unconditionally, the Surgeons and Chaplains taken prisoners during the war.

The demand for postage stamps for currency, increased so rapidly in New York that on Monday last \$20,000 worth were sold. The usual per diem sales average \$2,500.

Senator Wilson says he was told by Executive authorities that there were 630,000 troops in the field.

A dispatch from Kinderhook, New York, announces the death of Ex-President Martin Van Buren, on the 24th ult., in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, Indiana, have formed a Masonic Lodge.

Daniel Hibler has been released from jail in Paris, having executed bonds in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the next Court.

Jeff Davis' name, which was carved on an arch of the Washington and Potomac Aqueduct, has been chiseled out by order of Secretary Smith.

The latest Memphis advices mention rumors prevalent there of the capture of eight federal paymasters by the rebels, at Humboldt, Tenn., with an aggregate of eighteen hundred thousand dollars.

The casualties of all kinds in the army of the Western Department (late Halleck's) since it went into the field are stated at 63,500.

There are at the present time 300,000 stand of Government arms in New York city alone. With the arms stored in the different parts of the country, and the supplies that are constantly arriving, the government could arm a million of men at a month's notice.

The Mobile Advertiser states the Gen. Breckinridge "has command of the troops on the opposite side of the river, at Monroe, Louisiana, and is marching to capture the Yankee batteries over there, and to prevent supplies reaching the Yankee fleet."

A negro regiment is now forming in Washington City, and the negroes are rapidly enlisted. They will form a regiment by themselves. Whether the Government will accept the regiment after it shall have been raised, or not, remains to be seen.

A special to the Chicago Tribune of the 31st, states that ten iron-clad gunboats, built in England, have arrived off Mobile. It is added that three more are on the way. The statement is considered improbable.

A few days ago an attempt was made to capture the rebel gunboat Arkansas, at Vicksburg. The attempt failed, it would seem, through a lack of concerted action on the part of the commanders of the fleets above and below the city.

Mrs. Mary Hoffman, of Cynthia, was taken to Louisville, on Friday, and committed to the military prison, but she was only confined to the office for a short time, when she was paroled for twenty days, by order of Gen. Boyle. She is to go home, settle up her affairs, and go South to join her husband, who is in the rebel army, and now camped at Abingdon, Va.

The military prisoners confined in the old Medical College building, at the corner of Green and Fifth streets, Louisville, were to have been removed, on Monday, to the large and airy Presbyterian school building, on Centre street.

Col. W. A. Hoskins of the 12th Kentucky regiment, is Provost Marshal at Tusculum, Tenn.

The damage to the bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad by Morgan's men, is estimated at \$40,000.

Rebel batteries at Gaines' Landing, on the Mississippi, obstruct the passage of boats.

The statement that a number of Metcalfe's men deserted at Cynthia and went off with Morgan, is contradicted by the officers of the regiment.

The steamer Nashville, is one of her late trips, brought over to the rebels, as a present from British sympathizers, 22 cannon, belonging to the 30 captured from the Russians at Inkerman.

The military prisons in Louisville are full, and Kentucky State prisoners are being sent to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ia. The prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, is also said to be full.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is about to offer the mediation of France to America, and says the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The U. S. Mint at Philadelphia is manufacturing cents at the rates of 240,000 per day.

## Our Washington Correspondent!

WASHINGTON CITY,  
July 31, 1862.

DEAR BULLETIN:

Upon another of those days with their sudden transition from sunshine to clouds, and which seem the sure precursor of a heavy shower, your Correspondent has again retired from the busy hum without, and seated in a familiar spot, is about to weave a brief narrative for you.

The hour and the place have already become a pleasant reminder of greetings had with friends who are far away, and among the number whose faces I feel can never be effaced from those tablets which nature in her wisdom and kindness has bequeathed to every grateful heart, I can pleasantly recall the occupants of a Sanctum, who have added another star to the banner of a staunch Democracy, and given to its welcome visage, "The Bulletin" for a name.

There is certainly an unfading charm to a more or less extent about every locality where interviews of both a social and business character have been enjoyed; and though the scenes which often loom up from the past do not speak to us in audible tones, yet memories that might have assumed a dreamy forgetfulness are thus suddenly awakened, memories that are sometimes touchingly tender—such as serve to purify our emotions and elevate the soul! The past may have lost its brilliancy with many because of a future that followed full of sorrows and cares; its beauty may have faded and its voice come to child—but be it an oasis of sad retrospection, or blessings such as earth seldom knows, there is yet a light which memory sheds that continues to burn with the same beautiful glow, and if the Casket be broken, some sweetness will linger 'round it still! The past in your experience has had as yet but a brief existence—or in plainer terms: but a few weeks have elapsed since that banner was "hung on the outer wall," and 'tis a comfort for you to reflect that it did not wave before heedless minds, for it has met with a hearty response from a host of friends who have given it a patronage in keeping with its merits and its truth. Accept then again as an introductory remark, the congratulations of both a patron and a correspondent; and if you, indulgent reader, will deal gently with each attempt to interest—I can look forward to the execution of my office as your Correspondent with a cheerful hope that something pleasing may be gathered from the scenes that surround.

Yesterday our City Railroad commenced its regular trips from the Capitol to the State Department, passengers receiving transfer tickets to the Omnibus for Georgetown.—The cars are constructed on an entirely new plan, and are not surpassed in either comfort or elegance, while they will increase in popularity as new additions are made.—Only ten are now in use, but so soon as the entire route is completed from the Navy Yard to Georgetown, about thirty more will be put in operation—a few more days will witness its completion, when the omnibus can truly exclaim in the language of a spicy Journalist: "Farwell old Bus you're played out now."

To-day there are various rumors on the streets, in relation to the movements of our army on James river and the evacuation of Richmond, but no official dispatches confirm either report. At an early hour it was whispered throughout the city that McClellan had returned, but the latter is wholly untrue. There is no end to all sorts of stories which are gotten up for the occasion by a leading portion of the community, who, knowing the insignificance of their personal influence here as elsewhere, have fallen into vicious ways, and accustomed to the most unblushing falsehoods from infancy, are never at a loss for a sensation item. This morning a large number of Confederate prisoners were exchanged, en route for Fortress Monroe, which leaves about twenty in the Old Capitol Prison. Upon reaching the Steamboat landing, a large crowd had collected to witness their departure. Among the released were several Officers of high rank who seemed considerably elated at the prospect of an early return to "Dixie"—but the majority have exhibited during their incarceration, a great uneasiness for a speedy exchange, and many too are heartily sick of the cause in which they so rashly embarked.

Another week is drawing to a close, and though among the victories our more than spartan heroes of the battlefield have won, the bogus Capitol has not yet surrendered to the fate of nations engaged in a haughty rebellion, our confidence as citizens of Washington remains unshaken in the ultimate triumph of the Union, and every cherished principle of that Constitution which has been honored and upheld by the Father of his Country, the Colossal intellect of a Webster, and our own loved Henry Clay!

But while I am writing I must not forget to occupy as little space as possible—there is a limit to patience and no intrusion of mine must trespass upon it.

May your future continue to be a bright one, and that each day may pleasantly glide while your dearest hopes of the past are flinging a grateful feeling over every happiness the present may possess, is the heartfelt wish of

R. H. L.

Great exertions are making all over the Northern States to fill up the ranks without resorting to a draft. City corporations, State legislatures and private individuals are offering bounty but the enlistments do not seem to be going on very rapidly.

From the Richmond Dispatch.  
Extracts From Richmond Papers.

GEN. LEE THE RISING MAN.

The rise which this officer has suddenly taken in the public confidence is without a precedent. At the commencement of the war he enjoyed the highest reputation of any officer on the continent. But his fame was considerably damaged by the result of his campaign over the mountains. The public was unable to estimate the difficulties with which he was surrounded, and was displeased with him because he did not accomplish what we are now convinced must have been an impossibility. We confess we were of the number who allowed our previously high estimation of General Lee to be considerably shaken, if not altogether overthrown, by the result of that expedition. It was not until he was placed in a situation where he had an opportunity to display his great abilities, that he was enabled to teach the country and ourselves, as humble sons of the country, the folly of forming sudden judgments upon premises not sufficiently established.

The operations of Gen. Lee, in the short campaign which is just over, were certainly those of a master. No Captain that ever lived could have planned or executed a better campaign. It was perfect in all its parts, will be set down hereafter as among the models which the military student will be required to study. His first labor was to render the city impregnable, which he accomplished so successfully that, in the opinion of military men, it could not be taken by double the force McClellan could bring against it. His next was to provide for the dispersion of the enormous force which threatened it from the Chickahominy.—How was this to be done? To attack their fortifications in front was only to throw away the lives of his soldiers. To turn them with the force which he had under him here was an enterprise of infinite difficulty, since he would be compelled, in doing so, to expose his own flank during the cross march. In this dilemma, he fell upon the bold and original plan of bringing Jackson down upon their right flank and rear.

But it was the utmost importance to conceal this intended operation until the very last moment. The plan he devised was in the highest degree ingenious. It was generally believed that Jackson, after crushing Fremont and Shields, was to march into the enemy's country and transfer the war to his own fire-side. Means were taken to encourage that belief, and one of them was to send heavy reinforcements to the Valley.—When these had reached their destination, and every body was expecting to hear the sound of Jackson's cannon on the Susquehanna, the public was electrified by the magnificent reconnaissance of Gen. Stuart. From that reconnaissance Lee learned all that he wished further to know, and while the public was still discussing the utility of an operation so full of hazard, the news arrived that Jackson had sent to Lynchburg for all the cars, that he was at Staunton, that he was at Gordonsville, that he was at Louisa Court-house, that he was at Hanover Court-house, with all his army.

The truth then burst upon the public in its full effulgence. The enemy were to be attacked in flank and rear by Jackson's army at the same time that they were to be assailed in front by Lee with the main bulk of his army. The plan was worthy of the most renowned General that ever lived, and even while it was in the very agony of projection, and had not yet been tried, no man doubted its entire success. It did not succeed beyond all reasonable hope, even of so wisely conceived and well digested an operation.

It is needless to say the author among the highest military names—the same roll with the Hannibals, the Caesars, the Fredericks, and the Napoleons of history. The perfect success which attended the efforts of Lee to keep the march of Jackson from the knowledge of the enemy is among the marvels of those marvelous operations. The writer of this was aware that Jackson was on the march for Richmond as early as last Sunday fortnight, when he heard that he was already at Gordonsville with a portion of his forces. It is scarcely possible that fewer than ten thousand persons knew the same thing at the same time. And yet not a soul was found to betray the secrets to the enemy, and he was taken, at last, completely by surprise! Was there ever such unanimity of opinion as this circumstance reveals? Where is the Union party that were to show themselves as soon as the enemy made his appearance in force!

The Rebel Ram Arkansas affords another proof of the superiority of iron-clad vessels properly constructed for war purposes. She can through a fleet of fifteen vessels, a feat more daring than that of the Merrimack, when she came out against the fleet in Hampton Roads. She did not entirely escape injury, but at fifty yards the cannon balls flattened her sides or flew off like peas hitting her sides. She was at one time boarded, but the boarding crew could find no entrance to her, and were compelled to leave her without accomplishing their object. The Rebels are building three like her at Richmond, to assist in the defence of that city. But our Government is not idle in the same direction. We have a dozen monitors much larger than the first one in course of construction, and this number is being largely increased. We shall in less than three months have the largest iron-clad navy of any government in the world.

BLACK REPUBLICAN PATRIOTISM.—U. S. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, who may be taken as the exponent of Radical Republicanism—and there is little left of that is not radical—recently said, in the course of a conversation on a rail-car, that "if the whole army before Richmond was sacrificed, and McClellan got rid of, the purchase would be cheap for the country." Think of that! He wanted the army sacrificed if McClellan could be sacrificed with it. But more.—The same scoundrel, in reply to a suggestion that the enemy might be marching on Washington, said—"He should be glad to see it, and find Washington in ashes, for this would open the eyes of the people, and then we would have war on principle." By war on principle, the scoundrel meant war for abolition.—Burlington (Iowa) Argus.

A COLORED REGIMENT FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ingraham, of New Bedford, has avowed his willingness to command a regiment of colored soldiers, if the request comes from the proper authorities.

A regiment of colored men could be easily raised in this State. From one to two hundred would enrol their names in this city, whenever the President should announce the war policy in accordance with the spirit and intention of the recent acts of Congress.

From Cincinnati Times, Aug. 4th.

The News.

We are having on James river, now, a repetition of the scenes of the Upper Potomac last winter. The Rebels, well posted as to the Federal position, make a sudden dash, shell a camp, and then retire unharmed. Should they be pursued, and the pursuers escape ambush, the pursuit is heralded as a great victory. The other day McClellan's camp was shelled by the Rebels from the opposite side of the river. The next day a force of eight thousand men was thrown over the river to clear out the annoyance, and the report came back that they had effectually performed the task.

But a day or two after, the Rebels planted four batteries opposite McClellan's center, and shelled his camp, killing nine and wounding three more. A half hour's delay occurred before the siege guns were brought to bear upon them. If these annoyances are permitted, how long will it take the Rebels, assisted by the climate, to use up the reinforcements sent General McClellan?

"War in Earnest!" is the caption of a Washington telegram. It brings the information that "it is said," in "well informed circles," that "direct and decisive action is to be taken in the prosecution of the war." That has been the "talk" in Washington for a long time—action is wanted and needed.

We have the report of another dashing naval act. The British steamer Herald, having conveyed a cargo of munitions of war into Charleston, and got to sea again, was chased by the gunboat Adirondack, Captain Gansavort, into British waters at Nassau, continuing the chase, until the vessel landed at the wharf. The Herald hoisted the British colors, of course, and the British colors of course were shot down.—There was great excitement at Nassau, and of course will be in London when the news is received.

We are not prepared to express an opinion of the affair until we receive the particulars, but we will venture this declaration: If Capt. Gansavort knew that the Herald was engaged in the contraband trade, and had run the blockade, he did right. The British have done a heavy business in the contraband trade.

The War Department is represented as fully prepared for any attempted uprising in the Border States.

Abolition Treason.

Wendell Phillips delivered an abolition sermon before a Congregational Society in Boston on Sunday week. Since this abolitionist of twenty years standing, says the Patriot and Union, received a quasi endorsement from Republican Senators at Washington and Harrisburg, he seems to be licensed to utter treasonable sentiments which, if spoken by a man whose antecedents had been Union, would long since have confined him to some Government fortress. "The Government," says Mr. Phillips, "wants three hundred thousand men; we must say to them (the President) you cannot have a man for a dollar until you proclaim a policy. That will open the eyes of the President and the 'North.' Phillips, like Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, is in favor of withholding men from the Government and discouraging enlistments as the means of coercing the Administration into the policy of freeing and arming the negroes. They are conditional Union men; for the Union without slavery—against it with the right of each State to determine its own domestic concerns. Wendell Phillips is no less an enemy of the Union under the Constitution now than at any time during the past twenty years."

"Fremont" continued he, "has been degraded by the Border States, but I hope that, like Charles the Second, he may die on his faithful throne." Fremont has been degraded by his own acts—by corruption and inefficiency. He was endured and petted until it became impossible to endure him any longer. What is his 'faithful throne?' Does Phillips refer to that independent Government which Mr. Holt, shows by the testimony of several responsible witnesses, Fremont contemplated erecting in the West?—Burlington (Iowa) Argus.

Thurlow Weed, the editor of the Albany Journal, begins to find out that the "irrepressible conflict" is working directly to destroy the Government. It may be better late than never, but if he and Seward had realized what their infernal teachings were leading to, many years ago, it might have been better for the nation. They have for years aided and abetted the treason of Phillips, Sumner, and the whole force of abolition fanatics to raise the terrible rebellion which they and now the whole Republican party cannot control. But it is a sign of returning reason which will make all conservative Union men rejoice. Weed, in a late number of the Journal, says:

"The rebellion, in its progress, but for the fanatical zeal of those who aided in precipitating it, would have indicated the means by which it could have been and should be crushed. Slavery, by its madness, would have brought about its own destruction. But in anticipating and attempting to force 'events,' instead of awaiting their developments, the best hopes and highest prospects of the Union have been thwarted. The more than incendiary, the scarcely less infernal spirit represented by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, Wendell Phillips in the forum, and the Tribunes of the press, has united the Southern people, and now threatens to divide the North. The speeches, lectures and publications from these sources have been used by secession leaders and journals to aggravate and intensify southern hostility. Instead of having, as would long since have been developed, powerful minorities of Union men in the insurgent States, we now see men, women and children banded together against us fighting, as they believe, for all that is hallowed by domestic relations and social ties. The real character of the rebellion, in the eyes of its victims, has thus been changed. The ambitious, wicked, fratricidal leaders—Davis, Sill, Toombs, Mason, &c., &c., enjoy the advantages of a changed issue, in which their great crime is merged."

How much less, under this state of facts, is the crime of the Sumners and Phillipses and Tribunes, than that of the Davises, Sills and Toombses and Masons?—Burlington (Iowa) Argus.

The bill reorganizing the Supreme Court constitutes Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, Judge Catron's circuit; Indiana and Ohio, Judge Swaine's circuit; Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, the Eighth; and Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, the Ninth circuit. For the two last named new Judges are to be appointed.

General Ordeas—No. 32.  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,  
IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,  
July 21, 1862.

On the 13th instant the force at Murfreesboro, under command of Brigadier General T. T. Crittenden, late Colonel of the 6th Indiana regiment, and consisting of six companies of the 9th Michigan, nine companies of the 3d Minnesota, two sections of Hewitt's Kentucky battery, four companies of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, and three companies of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, was captured at that place by a force of the enemy's cavalry, variously estimated at from eighteen hundred to thirty-five hundred.

It appears, from the best information that can be obtained, that Brigadier General Crittenden and Col. Duffield, of the 9th Michigan, with the six companies of that regiment and all of the cavalry, were surprised and captured early in the morning in the houses and streets of the town or in their camp near by, with but slight resistance, and without any timely warning of the presence of an enemy. The rest of the force, consisting of the 3d Minnesota and the artillery, under Colonel Lester, left its camp and took another position, which it maintained, with but a few casualties, against the feeble attacks of the enemy, until about 3 o'clock, when it was surrendered and marched into captivity.

Take it in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of wars. It fully merits the extreme penalty which the law provides for such misconduct. The force was more than sufficient to repel the attack effectually. The mortification which the army will feel at the result is poorly compensated by the exertion made by some, perhaps many of the officers, to retrieve the disgrace of the surprise. The action fit to be adopted with reference to those who are blamable, especially the officers highest in command, cannot be determined without further investigation.

In contrast to this shameful affair, the General commanding takes pleasure in making honorable mention of the conduct of a detachment of twenty-two men of companies I and H, 10th Wisconsin regiment, under the command of Sergeants W. Nelson and A. H. Makinson. The detachment was on duty guarding a bridge east of Huntsville, when it was attacked, on the 25th of April, by a force of some two or three hundred cavalry, which it fought for two hours, and repulsed in the most signal manner.

Such is the conduct that duty and honor demand of every soldier; and this example is worthy of imitation by higher officers and larger commands.

By command of  
MAJOR GENERAL BUELL.  
Jas. B. Fry, Col. and Chief of Staff.  
Official: J. M. Wright, A. A. G.

The Abolitionism of Congress too Strong Even for New England.

The following excellent hit at the legislation of the last Congress comes from the meridian of New England. The negro in the last Congress was too strong even for the Abolition regime:

ACTS AND RESOLVES OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS, FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

(Not copied from the record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main.)

1. An act in relation to niggers.
2. An act to emancipate niggers.
3. An act to prohibit what-ye-call-it in the Territories.
4. An act to abolish what-ye-call-it in the District of Columbia.
5. An act concerning niggers.
6. An act to confiscate niggers.
7. An act to anticipate the wives and babies of contrabands.
8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the Confederacy.
9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union.
10. An act to make freed niggers love work.
11. An act to educate said freed niggers.
12. An act to make paper worth more than gold.
13. An act to make a little more paper worth more than a good deal more gold.
14. An act to free somebody's niggers.
15. An act in relation to niggers.
16. An act to prohibit importations by increasing duties.
17. An act to make white folks squeal, otherwise known as Tax Bill.
18. An act authorizing the President to draft white folks.
19. An act authorizing the President to arm niggers.
20. An act to give a little more paper.
21. An act concerning niggers.
22. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender.
23. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.
24. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus tickets.
25. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves. (Laid on the table.)
26. An act to repeal that clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new States.
27. An act to repeal the rest of the Constitution.
28. Resolutions pledging the Government to pay for emancipated niggers.
29. An act authorizing the President to pay for said niggers. (Laid under.)
30. An act to confiscate things.
31. Resolutions explaining that some other things are not meant.
32. An act in relation to niggers.
33. An act to make niggers white.
34. An act to make 'em a little whiter.
35. An act to make 'em a good deal whiter.
36. An act in relation to colored people.
37. An act in relation to contrabands.
38. An act concerning niggers.
39. Resolution of adjournment.

THE REBEL FORCE AT RICHMOND.—Surgeons and others who have reached Washington, under the new rules for exchange of prisoners, are unanimous in stating that the Rebel Government is gathering an enormous military force at Richmond. They are bringing in reinforcements day and night from every accessible point of the South, and now our returned prisoners are confident they have near three hundred prisoners in and around Richmond. All talk of Rebel demonstration in other directions are feints meant to conceal their real design which is to capture or destroy McClellan's army and then march against the North.—Everything conspires to show the necessity of filling up the old regiments of the army before Richmond without an hour's delay. The whole power of the Rebellion is gathering there for a final blow.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET,  
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS,  
OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchants and others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.  
Old Stand on Wall Street  
Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old cased of a lot of one thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams, my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and only.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples, Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned and a substitute for Coffee.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sweet corn in the ear always on hand.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable always on hand.

OAKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessel of the best manufactured earthen ware.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Produce for storage or sale, always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!  
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,  
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.  
JOBBER IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,  
Mark at St. bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts.,  
next door to William Watkins.  
Maysville, June 19 1862-ly

FRANK & COONS,  
Attorneys at Law,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.



# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite  
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 7

Those who receive a copy of the Dollar Weekly Bulletin, and wishing to subscribe will receive it regularly by remitting ONE DOLLAR.

Our terms invariably in advance.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our friend Ike Nelson is fairly lauded on the sea of business. A stroll through his extensive establishment during business hours, will convince any one that Ike does not advertise in vain. His rooms and shelves are well stocked with the finest Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. &c., that this and foreign climes can produce. Our country friends, when visiting the city, can do no better than to call on IKE NELSON, No. 47 and 49, Market street.

Messrs. HUNT & CARY notify the public that they have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by CHARLES G. CARY, who invites lovers of the "weed" to give him a call.

The election passed off very quietly in the city on last Monday. We are not able to publish the official vote of the county, as nothing definite has been received, but will do so in our next issue.

For Circuit Judge,	1 Prec't.	2 Prec't.
Hon. L. W. Andrews,	225	128
For Commonwealth's Atty.,		
George M. Thomas	223	126
For County Judge,		
W. H. Savage	228	127
For Circuit Clerk,		
John M. Duke, Jr.,	224	129
For County Clerk,		
R. A. Cochran	223	127
For Sheriff,		
Henry S. Jefferson	223	128
For County Attorney,		
Fredrick H. Bierbower	222	127
For County Assessor,		
Hamilton S. Brookings	221	126
For County Surveyor,		
Samuel W. Wood	226	128
For Coroner,		
John Scudder	225	127
For Jailor,		
Wm. B. Parker	224	128
For Constable,		
John Shepperd	216	

John A. Comer, of Calloway county, Mo., lately sold in the St. Louis market three hogheads of manufacturing leaf tobacco, at \$12 to \$14 per 100 lbs. One of the hogheads brought \$528.

We call attention to the advertisement of POWER, ROSS & CO. They deal extensively in all kinds of Grain and Produce, and keep at all times a varied assortment of Groceries. They are clever gentlemen, and thorough business men. Call at the Corner of Market and Second Streets.

Joshua Tevis, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, has been authorized by the Military Board to raise a regiment of troops, under the late call of the President for volunteers.

The steamer Commodore Perry, with a heavy cargo of Cotton and Tobacco, from Cumberland river, collapsed a fine, and immediately took fire. Five hundred bales of cotton were on board, most of which was burned.

The births in London weekly, are about 2,000.

A number of drays that recently left Memphis, to bring in a lot of cotton from the country, were captured by the rebels, the drays destroyed, the horses taken, and the men made prisoners—this within three miles of the city.

You will find what the Angel of the Lord said to the slave in Genesis xvi-6: "And the angel of the Lord said: Return to thy mistress and submit to her bonds." This shows the difference between an abolitionist and an angel of the Lord. The abolitionist would doubtless call the angel of the Lord a "slave catcher."

One of the most singular and remarkable instances of random shooting we remember to have heard of occurred during Faragut's run of the blockade. Just as his flagship, the Hartford, reached the river midway opposite the city, a shell struck one of her guns which was being loaded, fair in the muzzle, and passing into it, exploded, and exploding the charge, burst the gun and killed the gunner.

We learn from the Nashville Dispatch that all the bridges recently destroyed by the Confederates, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, having been rebuilt, trains are now running through to Stevenson, Ala.

The military prisoners confined at Fort Warren have been sent South for exchange. Generals Buckner and Tighman are named as among the number.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says Senator Chandler will "acknowledge at home, in soberer mood, the injustice of his defamation of Gen. McClellan."

Hon. John Hood, Republican State Senator, Marion district, Ohio, has got himself into trouble recently by seducing a young married woman whose husband has gone to the wars. Hood is a church deacon.

The Louisville Express has been suppressed and the editors and publishers arrested, by order of Gen. Boyle.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

QUINCY, ILLS., Aug. 2.  
About one hundred and fifty rebels, under Dunn, attacked Canton, Mo., sixteen miles north of this place, last night. They shot Mr. Carrigg, in order to get some rifles stored in his warehouse. He is not expected to live. They then took the rifles, plundered the store of what they wanted, and left. Amount of damage done has not been ascertained.

Hudson, Mo., Aug. 3.  
Porter's band of guerrillas crossed the North Missouri railroad Wednesday last, and on Thursday night crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph, on their way to the northern counties, pursued by Col. Guitars' forces. Porter had between six and seven hundred men. Bands numbering ten, twenty, and fifty were constantly joining him.

Pointdexter, another notorious marauder, with about an equal number of men, was marching on Glasgow yesterday, where there are less than 200 of our troops. The guerrillas in North Missouri will probably number 2,000, but it is confidently expected that their operations will be speedily brought to a close by the prompt and efficient measures adopted by our forces. Porter and Pointdexter profess to have come from the Confederate Government to raise recruits, and then join Price, who, it is expected, will soon be in the State again.

New York, Aug. 3.  
The British steamer Memphis, a prize commanded by Capt. Cruikshank, from Charleston for Liverpool, having run the blockade on the evening of the 27th, is a fine propeller of 800 tons burden, four months old. She has a cargo of 1,575 bales Sea Island cotton. She had previously run the blockade at Charleston with contraband of war.

Defenses of New York-Bounties.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 4.  
At a meeting of the Common Council to-day, Mayor O'Connell sent in a message urging immediate steps to co-operate with the National Government in perfecting the defenses of this harbor, and recommending the appropriation of a million dollars for the construction of iron-plated batteries and ships.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen an ordinance was offered, providing a bounty of fifty dollars, in addition to all other bounties offered by the State and the United States to each volunteer, and appropriating \$250,000 therefor.

Negroes to be Employed only as Laborers.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

A special to the Post says, that in answer to a deputation of prominent citizens, who waited on the President, to-day, to urge the acceptance of negro regiments, Mr. Lincoln replied that he could not accept negro regiments, but would accept as many as offered as laborers. This, it is understood, is the settled policy of the Government.

Drafting Inaugurated by the General Government.—An Additional 300,000 Men Called for—Unworthy Officers to be Got Rid of.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.  
Ordered.—1st. That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

2d. That if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made up by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

3d. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for the meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By the President,  
EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

General Orders—No. 6.  
HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KY.,  
LOUISVILLE, July 30, 1862.  
For the guidance of officers in the matters referred to herein, the following Order is made:

I. In making seizure of horses to mount the cavalry authorized by the Government to be raised in Kentucky, it shall be done by two commissioned officers appointed by the Colonel or officers in command of the recruiting station. The names of the officers assigned to this duty will be reported to these headquarters immediately on the receipt of this order. No private soldier or non-commissioned officer, in any case, will be permitted to make any seizure of horses.

II. The officers appointed to make seizure will keep in a book the names of all persons whose horses are seized with the value of each horse. They will give to the owner of the horse a receipt for the same and valuation thereof—the payment thereof by the Government depending on the loyalty of the person. The officers will report to these headquarters a full statement of all horses seized and value of each.

III. The commanders of regiments and recruiting stations are enjoined to enforce the order strictly. Any violation of it by officers or privates will subject the offender to punishment. No commissions will be issued to officers violating it, or allowing it to be violated. The commanding officers will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of the order.

By command of Brig. Gen. Boyle,  
JOHN BOYLE,  
Capt. & A. A. G.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Sun says, contracts have been made for the delivery of new wheat in that city, at 60 cents for red 69c. for white.

What's the difference between a rascal, and a poet? One is vice, and the other is virtue.

MARRIED.  
In Aberdeen, O., on Tuesday evening, August 5, Miss BELLE ATERTON, to Mr. HENRY SMITH, all of this city.

Henry, you have launched your bark on a calm and summer sea. May no rude winds sweep it from its destined course; and should adversity ever assail you, may each moment be gladdened by the silvery tones of your charming BELLE.

DIED.  
In the Covington Hospital, on Tuesday 29th, ultimo, Mr. Simon Kenton Crookshanks, of the 10th Kentucky regiment. The deceased was a native of Maysville.

## Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 12 to 12½c.  
MOLASSES.—New Orleans, Bbls. 53c.; Half Bbls. 55c.  
COFFE.—24 to 25 with upward tendency.  
WHEAT.—White selling at 80½c. Red 75c.  
FLOUR.—Selling at from \$4 to \$4.50.  
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 25½c.  
Crush Sugar, 14 to 14½c.  
Gran " 14c.  
Loaf " 14c.  
Bacon 4c. for clear sides—no demand for Hams or Shoulders.  
LARD.—6c. per lb.  
Hemp.—\$4.75 per ton.  
Tobacco.—Selling at 4 to 5c. lbs.  
MACKEREL.—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Half bbls. 5.50, Quarters \$3.25.  
SALT.—40 cents bushel.  
IRON.—Bar Iron 2½; Nail Iron 6¼; Horse Shoe 3¼.  
NAILS.—\$3.75 for 10d.  
RICE.—No. 2, 10c.  
FEATHERS.—32 cents lb.

## POWER, ROSS & CO.

Grocers, Produce and Commission  
MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN  
GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT & BACON, &c.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 7, 1862—Sm

## DISSOLUTION!

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of HUNT & CARY, was dissolved on the 30th day of July, 1862, by mutual consent.

WM. HUNT,  
C. G. CARY.

C. G. CARY, will continue the business at the old stand, and respectfully solicits a share of your patronage.  
August 7-11

## WHOLESALE LIQUOR

—AND—

## Fancy Grocery Store!

IKE NELSON,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gins,

AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SAR-

DINES, NUTS, PRESERVES,

AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OLD BOURBON and MONONGAHELA

WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQ-

UORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET

August 7

IN addition to my already large assortment

of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately re-

ceived and purchased on cash and consignment

as follows:—

20 Half Pipes James Rabin Brandy,

25 Quarter casks do do.

5 ½ Pipes United Proprietors Brandy,

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## JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

## Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.

We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excused in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

## Sensation Store!

## DRY GOODS!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

## For Cash!!!

M. R. BURGESS & SON BUY THEIR

Stock of the NEW YORK IMPORTERS

FOR CASH.

AND RECEIVE NEW GOODS

EVERY WEEK!

Their Customers may rely on finding at all

times a complete assortment of the most fashion-

able goods at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Mayville, Ky., June 19th, 1862.

NEW

## GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

## COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE

in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-

over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in CASH

for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries,

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco,

Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assort-

ment of all articles in the Grocery line; all war-

ranted to be of the best quality. My goods have

been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be

sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small

profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business

attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of

their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,

of best quality, in store and for sale low by

BEN PHISTER.

June 19

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups,

in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for

sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale

low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by

BEN PHISTER.

June 19

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use,

for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best

quality, in store and for sale by

BEN PHISTER.

June 19

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at low-

est rates, by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

FISH—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels,

half barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best

brands for sale at lowest rates by

BEN PHISTER.

June 19

TEA—a very superior article, the best import-

ed, in store and for sale by

BEN PHISTER.

June 19

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by

BEN PHISTER.

## ATTRACTIONS!

## REDUCTIONS!!

## BARGAINS!!!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

## MULLINS & HUNT

BEG TO INFORM THEIR NUMER-

ous friends and old customers in Mason

and adjoining counties, that their new establish-

ment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they

have recently removed, is complete in every de-

partment, and never on any former occasion

have they been in such a position to present in-

ducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, ele-

gance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably

enlarged, in every branch, since their removal.

Their Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS (some manufactured

expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is

unparalleled; and in the Carpet and House Fur-

nishing department, the goods need but to be seen

to command appreciation.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every

article adapted to a Ladies wardrobe, deserves

particular attention, embracing so many beauti-

ful and recherche materials.

Economy is the order of the day, and to those

who study it, we respectfully extend an invita-

tion to call and examine our stock at the Cheap

Dry Goods Store,

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET.

MULLINS & HUNT.



